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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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TYPHOID IS NOT LOCAL

Fever Very Rare Here Till the
Troops Came.

THE TESTIMONY OF DOCTORS

Experience in Private Practice.
Board of Health—Queen's Hospi-
tal—Some Analysis.

The typhoid fever that is raging in
the ranks of the United States Volunteer
forces here was in all human
probability brought to the Islands
from the Coast.

There has been exaggeration in re-
porting or speaking of the amount of
typhoid fever in the military hospitals.

It is the firm belief of physicians of
long experience here that mistakes
have been made in the diagnosis of
fever cases at the various camps of
the soldiers.

As a rule the military medical men
new to the country have been at a
great disadvantage in their work from
the fact that fever treatment respon-
sive at once in the States gives no re-
sult in this country.

There is practically no typhoid fever
in Honolulu proper.

There never has been any typhoid
fever to amount to anything in Honolu-
lou proper.

There has been little or no labora-
tory work in the treatment of fevers
that have seized the soldiers here. The
military medical men have not had the
facilities for scientific investigation.

The Medical Record, in an editorial,
has done most outrageous injustice to
this country, has given currency to
most injurious and harmful falsehood
and misrepresentation.

The foregoing may be said to be a
syllabus prepared by a layman who
listened carefully last evening to the
testimony of physicians offered at the
meeting held in the Pacific Club din-
ing room and attended by representa-
tive medical men of the community
and two of the army surgeons

Dr. Raymond called the meeting to
order. Dr. McGrew was made chair-
man and Dr. Alvarez secretary.

It was stated by Dr. Raymond that
there was a dual purpose in calling the
physicians together. The first was to
hear from them individual reports or
experiences in the observance and
treatment of typhoid fever here. The
second was to select a committee to
investigate on the prevalence of ty-
phoid fever and causes of the same.

Dr. Day, by request, read the edi-
torial in the Medical Record. This is
the leading paper of its class on the
Mainland. Extracts from the journal
are given at the close of this report.
Dr. Day characterized the whole of
the Medical Record editorial as a mass
of inaccuracies and downright misre-
presentations. He said it was time for
the medical men of the place to issue
a contradiction, that if the statements
were permitted to go unchallenged a
bad reputation would be fixed upon one
of the healthiest spots in the world.

Dr. Garvin, now on the staff of the
military hospital—Has never seen a
case of typhoid in private practice here.
Was not at liberty to state how
many cases in his wards at the mili-
tary hospital now, but there is typhoid
in the Military Hospital. Careful in-
vestigation and good laboratory work
is needed here without delay.

Board of Health reports on fever
are not to be depended upon at all.
Statistics upon typhoid in the
Queen's Hospital are misleading.

Dr. Myers—I know positively of a
case of a Chinese doctor, within a very
few days, accepting a fee of a dollar
to fill out a death certificate and he had
not set eyes upon the patient.

Dr. Howard—if there are ten deaths
of Dispensary patients, I am not called
upon for a death certificate of more
than one of the ten.

Dr. Burgess—I saw in a Board of
Health return fever given as the cause
of death of a patient of mine. The
patient did not die of fever. I was not
called upon to furnish a certificate.

Dr. Wood—Unfortunately our mortu-
ary tables are far from accurate
Friends of the dead do not call for
death certificates and it seems to be
the custom in such cases to write the
word "fever" on the blank line left for
"cause of death."

Dr. Day—I have had the same experi-
ence as Dr. Wood. Many deaths are
recorded without the proper certificate
having been obtained. I have had tab-
ulated Board of Health records and
find many cases where cause is given
as fever, when there was actually no
certificate at all.

Almost every physician present testi-
fied that it was rather the exception
for the poorer classes to get certificates
of cause for their dead and that some-
how the rule was to report to the
Board of Health fever.

Dr. Burgess—Three cases and one
death since January of the present
year.

Dr. Raymond—in a general practice
of two years in Honolulu, since arrived
from Spreckelsville, Maui, have not
treated a single case of typhoid.

Dr. Andrews—Has seen but two

cases of typhoid fever in Honolulu in
eight years.

Dr. Day—Twelfth year of general
practice in Honolulu. In that time has
been called to treat four cases of ty-
phoid.

Dr. Emerson—Have not seen, in
practice, a case of typhoid since 1880.
Have seen a good many cases of ma-
laria. Typhoid followed the drought
of 1879. We have not had typhoid here
to amount to anything at all. Have often
wondered that we did not have it. At
times has been great danger from outside
influences.

Dr. McGrew—Has been in general
practice in Honolulu thirty-two years.
During first ten or twelve years did
not see any typhoid. Then there was
an epidemic, it being brought to the
Islands by Chinese immigrants. It was
checked. Since the epidemic have
seen but one or two cases.

Dr. Noblett—Has not treated a case
of typhoid fever in Honolulu. Has
been here but a few months from
Kauai. Lost a patient, a native woman,
of Bright's disease. People did not
call for a death certificate. Learned
afterwards that cause of death was
given at Board of Health office as
fever.

Dr. Andrews—Every transport has
brought from one to five cases of ty-
phoid to Honolulu.

Dr. Herbert—I did not believe there
was typhoid to be found here till a
few months ago. Have seen close
resemblances. Military camps all over
the world are subject to bad fevers. It
too often happens that there is not
protection against malaria. It has
come to my knowledge that in some
of the cases here that have been called
typhoid the typhoid temperature is not
found.

Dr. Wood—There is a rather distinct
fever here that is puzzling to the new
practitioners on account of its decept-
ive initial temperature.

Dr. Alvarez—During eleven or
twelve years I have seen but one case
of typhoid in Honolulu. I was through
an epidemic of it at Kahuku plantation,
but the causes were plain. I trust that
every precaution will be taken here to
prevent contamination of the water supply.
One of the camps is now too close to Punchbowl reser-
voir.

Dr. Hoffmann, arrived here with the
Galician immigrants as their physician
and now on the staff at the military
hospital—Has made five post mortems
of soldiers and satisfied himself that
four had died of typhoid. Post mortems
were made at the undertaking parlors
on Fort street, which location for the
work the doctor considered dangerous
to the community. Has not made bacterio-
logical examinations or cultures. Is not equipped.
Describes symptoms or signs or conditions and gets absent
from several physicians, while others
express doubt.

Dr. Howard—in three years at the
Government dispensary there were eight
cases of typhoid. Three died. All were
from the same house. Five were in
one family, two in another and one in
a single room of the house. Place was
on Nuuanu stream and time was soon
after mud was pumped by dredger to
locality for filling.

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AT ART LEAGUE

Brilliant Gathering for the Open- ing Evening.

HIGH MERIT OF EXHIBIT

Much New Work of Striking Nature.
Strong Tone—Some Notable
Things—Catalogue.

Artists and lovers of art to the num-
ber of about 100 gathered last evening
at the Kihohana saloon for the open-
ing of the present exhibit. There are
more large canvassers than ever before
and it is declared that the display is of
a higher order than the former exhibi-
tions. There are many new and many
good things. Hitchcock's Hawaii cloud
piece was very attractive. The
work of Mott-Smith held the attention
of many. It is of the marked French
school, with an extreme individual
finish.

To the most casual observer the ad-
vance in the present exhibit over former
exhibitions of the League is very
noticeable. Not only does one feel the
fresh note struck by several new work-
ers, but a very marked widening in
the work of some of the well known
local artists.

Prominent among the pictures by
this new talent are the canvases by H.
Mott-Smith. Painted in a high key,
they show strong, vigorous handling,
of sunlight effects, with hard realism
and frank truth to nature.

Somewhat in contrast to this is the
work of D. Howard Hitchcock, who is
the largest single exhibitor. Some of
Mr. Hitchcock's work is in his smaller
canvases, although the striking skies
and strong handling of light and shade
in his larger pictures show a virility
and power not shown before, and
which are pleasant surprise to those
who have been watching the progress
of this young artist.

Mr. Philip H. Dodge shows consider-
able advance in the strength of his
color work and pleases his friends
with a number of water colors in vary-
ing keys.

Among other exhibitors in water
color are Mrs. H. Kelley, Mrs. E. A.
Jones, Mrs. A. Willis, Mrs. S. S. Kinney,
Miss Laughlin, Mr. Walter E.
Pinkham, Mr. F. Davey, Y. Young and
others.

An interesting feature of the present
exhibition is the work shown by art-
ists who have sent their contributions
from a distance. From Japan, Fred
Yates sends four small canvases land-
scapes, full of interest and strong color.
Young McComas, from Australia, exhibits
a couple of sky-rocketting
explosions of paint pots.

There are several exhibitors in black
and white, while the china painting
department is full of interest.

This is the catalogue list complete:
Nuuanu, above Beretania—Hitchcock.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....NOVEMBER 22, 1898.

THE MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Although there are a number of cases of typhoid fever in the Military Hospital, it is no reason for fearing that it will spread through the city. We are abundantly protected from any serious danger from it. We all know and appreciate the intelligence, vigilance and effective energy of the Board of Health in sanitary matters. Experience and study has made them so. Our central geographical position is an admirable training school for experts in fighting disease.

While the Board of Health does not interfere with the management of the Military Hospital, it is in constant communication with their medical staff, and is fully informed of the actual condition of the progress of the disease.

Fortunately, the medical staff of the hospitals is able, devoted to the work and tireless.

We learn, upon inquiry, that the officers of the Board of Health, command without reservation the intelligent skill of the medical staff in the management of the hospitals. It is no idle compliment when these exacting officers approve.

Few people understand the difficulties to be overcome in establishing an almost impromptu Military Hospital in this city. Any Cross Roads town in the Mainland can command better facilities for equipping it, through telegraph wire, railroads and daily mails. In an emergency like that existing here, with the hospitals full of sick men, the Cross Roads town could instantly reach the medical headquarters at Washington, and get those incisive orders which cut red tape. Here, entirely isolated, the medical staff is more or less under those antiquated regulations that have aroused the indignation of the American people, and will end in a thorough reorganization of the department in Washington.

The use of enlisted men without training and experience, or even in the majority of cases, capacity for the duties, as nurses, is the best evidence of the extreme difficulty of properly conducting the hospitals. The supply of trained nurses here and on the Mainland is utterly inadequate to the need. The people, ignorant of the fact, or failing to appreciate it, that disease does more effective work than Maxim guns, have not through Congress, allowed the sick and dying soldiers the attendance of trained nurses. So when trained nurses are needed, and emergencies through disease or war arise, a "grateful country" cannot nurse the sick, but fires three volleys over the graves of the dead.

In all hospitals where many patients are collected, an unpleasant feature of the management is the absolute necessity of enforcing rules and regulations, internal and external. Unthinking persons do not appreciate the vital necessity of such rules. Kind friends of patients claim a certain privilege in ministering to them. Kindness may become an act of cruelty. The natives resented for many years the rule of the Board of Health, forbidding intercourse with the lepers at Molokai. It was a wise order. The regulations of military hospitals seem harsh, and unnecessary. They are wise and founded on experience. Their object is the greatest good to the greatest number.

PLEADING IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Widbur, the defaulting treasurer of the city of San Francisco, has been convicted, and is now under a sentence of seven years service in the State prison.

It is said that if he had plead guilty to the charges against him, the sentence would not have exceeded a period of three years.

This man fell into the hands of an incompetent lawyer. A majority of criminals also fall into the hands of incompetent lawyers. Incompetence is used in its larger sense, the inability or indisposition of the lawyer to justly advise his client. Every guilty man naturally tries to escape from the penalty inflicted by law for his offense. He knows that the State must prove him guilty, and if it cannot make that proof, he will be acquitted, even if in fact he is guilty. His attorney is bound, in the interests of justice, and by his professional honor, to see that the State proves its charges. The attorney may be satisfied that his client is guilty, but he is nevertheless bound to see that the State proves its case. It is often said that such an administration of justice is wrong. But so long as it is the supreme law of the land, there must be no quarrel with it.

The disposition of the majority of lawyers is to "gambol" with their cases, especially criminal cases. It is not often that the lawyer, after hearing a client's story says to him: "Your statement may be true, but you should

plead guilty, because you will probably be found guilty." The lawyer gets no fee for defense in such a case. Moreover, the majority of lawyers acquire the fighting habit. They look for flaws in the State's proceedings. They are justified in doing so, but it becomes an overwhelming habit, and often drives them away from a just consideration of the whole case.

The case of Widbur illustrates this point. His lawyers "gambled" with the evidence, and the client must suffer for seven years instead of three. He was guilty, and they knew it.

The very great majority of persons charged with crime are convicted in spite of "able defenses."

The State may occasionally be mistaken, in its prosecutions, but it has no interest in convicting the innocent. The late Judge Roillins of N. Y. City conducted criminal prosecutions in innumerable cases, for eight years and, if we recollect rightly, never lost one of them.

He never prosecuted a case in which there was reasonable doubt about conviction. The lawyers for the criminals were always beaten. In three of the celebrated murder cases of the Eastern States, notably that of the killing of Dr. Parkman, by Professor Webster of Harvard College, the persons charged with murder would have escaped from the gallows if they had plead guilty to a lesser crime. This is the opinion of the old jurists. The lawyers "gambled" with the evidence and the client's neck paid the stake.

At the same time it must be said that lawyers are not popular and do not attract business, who use common sense too freely in advising clients charged with crime. The person charged usually does not want justice, but hopes to escape. He is ignorant and is quite willing to gamble with the chances. He prefers to engage a lawyer who will tell him that he cannot be convicted. When he is convicted, and gets into prison, he then has an opportunity to reflect on his error in not securing a short sentence, by pleading guilty, as the man Widbur did.

SALISBURY'S MEANING.

Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall, spoken while his finger was on the button that could instantly discharge from battleships the greatest broadside of modern warfare, was simple, homely and singularly free from threats, or brag. A few months ago, many of his followers lost faith in him. The Press ridiculed. The Jingoes talked about the shame of England. They said he was timid and had been duped by Russia and Germany. They did not see that in his quiet negotiations, his finger never left the button, and other nations saw where his finger rested.

They even repeated the story told by Foote of the conservative old Englishman who suddenly met in the street a man who had frequently insulted him. "Sir," he said: "you have cheated me out of money—you have slandered me in public—you tried to drown me by upsetting my boat—and, Sir, you ran away with my wife. Now Sir, beware how you arouse the sleeping lion." And so they talked of Salisbury. But the lion that did not sleep, has opened his eyes a little.

The Premier's words regarding the policy of the United States need some interpretation. He says that he believes they will now become involved in foreign complications and perhaps wars. He does not complain of it. But he makes the significant statement that the new policy of expansion is "likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain." He does not explain the meaning of these words. He leaves his hearers to guess at it. He knows that the expansion movement has not been taken to help the British. What is his meaning?

The expansion movement began in the desire to aid humanity. But events and results, like an erring woman, have laid two great wild dark foundations on the doorstep of the Republic—Cuba and the Philippines. The nursing and the feeding and the training of these enormous and unwashed foundations, in the just hope of making them stalwarts in the future, involves new duties, and obligations.

It is quite possible that Lord Salisbury sees in all this the breaking down of the protective system. For if the 8,000,000 of the Filipinos are regulated and educated, their large production will demoralize the protective sugar tariff. If on the other hand, these millions, and the Cuban million, have a free trade, then they are open to British commerce. The British will delight in permitting the United States to incur great labor and expense in preparing the Filipinos to become producers and consumers, if the trade with them is left open to the world. Just as the trade of China is to be open to the world. Lord Salisbury perhaps wishes to say even if he does not say it: "We have had an everlasting brother with colonies. I'm really glad to see Brother Jonathan take up those wild foundations and nurse them on his bottle. Let him walk the floor with them for awhile. As soon as they are grown up we'll trade with them."

We must be patient even if the then foundlings do make a deal of noise, and squeal o' nights.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

When the humorous Col. Byrd wrote a brief history of Virginia, 150 years ago, he remarked that the first settlers on landing, "like true Englishmen, erected a church costing fifty pounds, and a tavern costing 500 pounds." He should have added that they, like the Puritans, and the followers of Penn, at once distributed among all the inhabitants, the parts of that universal and popular play known as the "School for Scandal," in advance of its publication by Sheridan. And in every community, after the Church, the School and the Saloon, have been erected, and under all political changes, this favorite play in which everyone is fitted to take a part, and the most are delighted to take a part, is permanently established, and the drop curtain never falls.

With the same true instincts we have here the same drama, with the same parts. Indeed we may claim that owing to circumstances or to climate, perhaps, we have an uncommonly strong set of actors and actresses in every part, and might even give "points" to any author who may venture to write a "Revised School for Scandal," in honor of our signal qualifications.

As the world has grown in grace, so it has grown in the searching power to create scandals. The irregular training of the mind and the great increase of the leisure class, enables many who attended in the earlier days to their own business, to now attend more strictly to other people's business. One who carries a burden cannot so well stoop down to pick stones and throw at his neighbor. In a carriage he is free to use his hands.

Two respectable men in conversation in the street several days ago, repeated the rumor that "one of the high officials of the Government (mentioning his name) had made a fortune recently in the opium trade." Of a judge it is rumored that he is corrupt. Of a doctor it is said that he is guilty of the grossest malpractice. And it is a matter of daily report that women do not hesitate to accuse each other of all kinds of meanness and indiscretions.

It is the French proverb that "one half of the world takes delight in slandering, and the other half in believing it." This disposition to take unjust views of each other is the "evil eye" that sees only defects, and the shame of England. They said he was timid and had been duped by Russia and Germany. They did not see that in his quiet negotiations, his finger never left the button, and other nations saw where his finger rested.

They even repeated the story told by Foote of the conservative old Englishman who suddenly met in the street a man who had frequently insulted him. "Sir," he said: "you have cheated me out of money—you have slandered me in public—you tried to drown me by upsetting my boat—and, Sir, you ran away with my wife. Now Sir, beware how you arouse the sleeping lion." And so they talked of Salisbury. But the lion that did not sleep, has opened his eyes a little.

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Here and elsewhere, the mischief-making factories are on every corner. They are mints that strike off counterfeit coins of truth, the small change of gossip, and many people take infinite delight in filling their pockets with them and circulating them. If the Marshal of the Republic should compel all to open their pocket books, he would find only too many of them filled with these coins stamped with the Devil's image and superscription, and only too few of them filled with coin upon which is stamped "Charity in all things."

The newspapers are caught with much of this counterfeit coin in their pockets. For even when they receive them in plying their trade, though they ring them down on the counter in order to test their purity, they are often deceived, and pass them upon the public. Besides like the Chinese of the interior, who prefer Spanish silver dollars of half value, to the gold ones, the public like the counterfeit coin if it has a certain wicked ring in it. There is little flavor to the average of virtue. "The man who has only imperfect virtue himself, dislikes to talk of virtue in others."

We talk about "purifying the state."

There is greater need of purifying the stage, upon which all are actors and all are listeners.

NEGRO OFFICERS.

President McKinley gives five non-commissioned officers of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, colored, commissions as second lieutenants in the Ninth Immunes. The effect of this on the colored people will be far-reaching. The story will reach the homes of the colored people. It will be told in their schools. It will stimulate them to study. It is an admirable step in educating the race. These appointments stand to the negro as the best evi-

dence of the fixed purpose of the Federal Government to give him a chance to rise.

The white men of the country are too valuable stuff to be put in the ranks with a gun. It is wasteful and wicked. Other things being equal, put the men who can contribute the least to the good of the Commonwealth in the ranks first. Look at "Tommy Atkins" at Omdurman. Life in the army is education for the negro. He gains and the country wastes less.

ABOUT HONOLULU PEOPLE.

The remarks about Honolulu people made in public, in Hilo by Major Sague, representing the New York First Regiment, were quite ill-natured, and not altogether true. When he says the regiment is not fairly treated by the people of Honolulu, he goes too far in a dangerous generalization.

Wherever a regiment is stationed in garrison, there will always be friction, more or less severe, between the civil and military authorities. It is useless to discuss it here. The least friction arises when the commanding officers of the post determine that there shall be none.

When Major Sague says that the press of Honolulu is unfriendly to the New York Regiment, he talks without knowledge or sense. This paper has constantly excluded from its columns correct stories of disgraceful scenes on the street, and in the tram cars in which men wearing the uniform of the New York Regiment were the actors. The editor of this paper saw two ladies driven from a tram car by the loud, obscene language of a drunken volunteer of this regiment, while his companions did not throttle him. We also saw a drunken member of this regiment spit tobacco juice on a lady's dress while in a car. It goes without saying, that men full of rum are not selected even in Orange county, N. Y., as the best models of propriety.

But we know, and every good citizen knows, that the conduct of the regiment must not be measured by the conduct of some toughs who are unfortunately in it. The press of this city has carefully excluded many of the doings of the disreputable members of the regiment. A drop of aniline, not larger than a pin's head, will color a hundred gallons of water. A few disreputable men may unfortunately cast the character of their better associates. The ill-natured remarks of this officer force us to unwilling speech.

But, the Advertiser, and the good citizens of this town, cannot afford to take an unfair view of the matter, or resent these unfortunate remarks. Life is too short for any quarrel over it. The people of this town have contributed vastly more, in proportion to their numbers, than any town of the country in entertaining American soldiers. They have the blessings of 15,000 men in Manila. They want and hope to have the good will of the New York Regiment, because it holds up the flag. The thinking men of the regiment understand the situation. They know, and we know, that the relations of a transient visitor to that of a permanent neighbor are different affairs.

CHRISTIANITY AND CASH.

The Bulletin, our contemporary, "desires to assist," as will be seen by its letter of solicitation, published elsewhere, "the several denominations in this city in their most praiseworthy work of extending Christianity, and that high civilization which is attendant upon it."

It proposes to do so, by requesting each and all of the churches to "punch up" to the Bulletin, the sum of \$150 per month in payment for a church directory. Heretofore, the press of this city has invariably given the churches such free advertising as they asked for.

Our contemporary suddenly manifests a deep solicitude for "extending Christianity and high civilization," and proposes to extend it by a happy union of the mercantile and religious methods. "In the name of the prophet," says the Mohammedan street vendor, "in the name of the Almighty—one fifty per month!" shouts this newspaper vendor. It is the thrifty plan of the old darky preacher. "I reckon it's importunate to keep de gospel agoin', and de fust ting is to take a collect shun 'fore I begins. The Lord says He will parwide, but I hasn't any perwishes for a whole week."

In its new and commendable movement for extending Christianity, it proposes that all denominations shall make up a team that will pull abreast, and the crosses be hitched to the axle trees of the Bulletin's truck wagon. But this is to be done by paying to the Bulletin, for the inestimable privilege, the sum of \$150 per month; for which sum, severally paid, the Bulletin will kindly hold the reins, and guide them through the highways of Christianity and high civilization.

As in all good works, it has remained for the ladies to wave the olive branch between the First New York and some of the people by whom the soldiers have been misused.

RESPECT THE LAW.

We print elsewhere the remarks made on Sunday morning in the Christian church by Professor Azbill.

It is only another specimen of the many and ridiculous attempts of people, devoid of wisdom, to reform mankind by "short-cuts," just as it was done in the legislature of Kansas last year a few members introducing a bill making the Ten Commandments the law of the State.

The law-making power of this Republic makes the business of selling liquor as legitimate as that of selling food or producing sugar. It may be that the law is a bad one. But the sovereign power has made it, and to defeat its operation is simply in the nature of treason against the State, just as, on the other hand, any attempt to defeat the opium law is also subversive of the State. President Dole has sworn to support, and not to defeat the law of the land. He cannot nullify it, or defeat it, either at his own will, or at the demand of any set of men, however excellent their motives are.

It is not President Dole who is "hobnobbing with the saloon keepers." It is the law-making power of the state that has done it. That is, it is the people who caused the law to be made. These people who are willing to break up the reign of law, because they do not like it, must quarrel with the people, and not with the men who have sworn to execute the law.

To the men who are chosen to execute the laws, all laws are morally the same. Any, the slightest, attempt to discriminate, is an attempt to set up their judgments against the judgment of the people who make them. Let these unwise persons who would like to see a law despised and broken, because they think it is a bad law, read what the Prohibition Convention of Maine has recently said about those who are breaking the Maine liquor law, because they do not like it. It says: "We declare that the State of Maine presents a condition of lawlessness that disgraces its civilization, that nullification of the liquor law is widespread and open, that whole communities are compelled to consent to a shameless illegal traffic, that county officials work the law for the purposes of revenue, and that long-continued familiarity with illegal rum-selling has begotten in a considerable number of citizens a disrespect of the authority of the law in general."

It is in this State that prohibition has had full swing for fifty years. Here is a bitter complaint against "lawlessness," that is, disobedience of law. Now come an honest, well meaning body of men, and virtually recommend "lawlessness" here, that is, that a law of the land shall be regarded as "nefarious." The prevention of the innumerable evils resulting from the sale and abuse of liquor is not here discussed. No one can adequately describe them. But the evil will not be prevented by foolishly declaiming against those who are bound by oath to administer the laws. Agitate as much as you will for the repeal of a law you do not like, but obey, and respect the statutes. Otherwise you sow the seeds of anarchy.

When the saloon keepers co-operate with the Executive in enforcing a law to the best advantage for the entire community, they show an example of good citizenship, which is not shown by short-sighted men who want to have things their own way, and defeat the requirements of a statute.

THE PASSING HOUR.

It is hoped Hilo will survive the invasion.

This is Thanksgiving week. Let it pass without a local squabble.

The local medical men want the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Nance O'Neill has earned from the theater patrons books of votes of thanks and miles of jels.

Speaking of the Tennessee Regime here, the Advertiser described the men and their conduct accurately.

The variety of the climate of Hawaii is well stamped by reports from the island of Hawaii of the first snow of the season.

It is confidently anticipated that the McKinley Club of the Island of Hawaii will soon be heard from in the Governorship matter.

It is noticed that it is a man from Hawaii and not a genuine New Englander who criticizes so severely and scathingly the anti-expansion faith of Senator Hoar.

The picnic of 200 out of Honolulu's 1,700 soldiers to Hilo seems to have created a general mental panic in the little community on the big island.

Rev. W. K. Azbill writes to the Advertiser in a rather "chip on his shoulder" tone inquiring why there was mention in this paper that he was the manager of two hotels. The answer can be given in few words and is readily offered. It was simply to facilitate identification.

There can be offered but the highest praise to the Kilohana Art League for the splendid refining influence it is exerting throughout Hawaii net. The

League, which started modestly and which has been characterized in its course by quiet work, has become a permanent and influential institution.

Putting it on the basis of dollars and cents, is not a dollar fifty a month rather small pay for "inestimable" services in Christianizing both the native Hawaiians and the "Strangers Within Our Gates?"

TYPHOID IS NOT LOCAL

(Continued from First Page.)

pared by Purveyor Eckardt of the Queen's Hospital on the request of Dr. Cooper, physician of the place:

Cases:
1894 . 6 residents 5 non-residents—11
1895 . 5 residents 4 non-residents—9
1896 . 7 residents 5 non-residents—12
1897 . 5 residents 10 non-residents—15
1898 . 7 residents 43 non-residents—50

Total 30 67

Fatal, 1894 to 1898—13 residents and 33 non-residents. Of the 26 dying in 1898, 22 were non-residents.

The nationalities of cases for the five years were:

Japanese—52.

Hawaiians—18.

Chinese—3.

American—7, of which 6 have been in 1898 and five of the six soldiers.

The other nationalities are in very small numbers.

Of the fifty-two Japanese typhoid patients brought to the Queen's Hospital thirty-three were from Oahu plantation, where the new soil, or some other local condition caused an epidemic. There was a heavy death rate amongst these Japanese for the reason that many of them were in a state of collapse on reaching the hospital and a number died in a few hours.

Dr. Day's analysis of Board of Health fever mortuary report for the year 1898:

Total—97.

Typhoid—50.

Enteric—1.

Malarial—8.

Remittent—1.

Puerperal—1.

Fever—36.

Typhoid Nationality—American 20,

Japanese 17, Chinese 5, Hawaiian 2, British 2, Portuguese 3.

Town typhoid cases—6.

Of the cases described as "fever," 22 were Hawaiians, 10 Chinese, 3 Japanese and one Gilbert Islander.

Fever unattended—12.

Fever, no certificate—9.

Fever, no certificate to be found—7.

Certificate for fever have been issued as follows:

Chinese physicians—9.

Japanese—5.

White—2.

Seven white physicians are reported to have attended fever cases in which no certificate can be found.

Chairman McGrew named for committee:

Drs. Herbert, Andrews, Alvarez, Howard, Myers, Cooper and Raymond. The first meeting will be held at 8 this evening at the office of Dr. Andrews.

It was urged by Dr. Raymond that the greatest care be taken to avoid reaching a verdict hastily or to do any injustice to the physicians of the military staff.

The physicians seemed to agree that while typhoid is here it is not a Honolulu product, but an unfortunate importation.

This is part of what the Medical Record has to say about health and sanitation in Hawaii:

Hawaii is now American territory, and with its annexation the Government has taken upon its shoulders not only the responsibility of ruling, but also the task of looking after the health of its inhabitants and supervising the sanitary arrangements of the islands. When the existing condition of affairs as regards matters hygienic and the state of public health generally in Hawaii is taken into consideration, it must be conceded that the labor will be Argean. For many years the Sandwich Islands have been hotbeds of disease, and, until drastic remedial measures have been put into force, are likely to remain so. In the Medical Record of April, 1889, Dr. Prince A. Morrow, who probably is better acquainted with the subject than anyone else, contributed some notes of observation on matters medical in the Sandwich Islands, which, although some few years have elapsed since they were written, will to all intents and purposes apply with equal truth to the present situation there. After referring to the physical and mental characteristics of the natives, Dr. Morrow says: "The demographic effects of introduced diseases in a virgin soil can nowhere better be studied, and they exhibit facts of the most remarkable interest. The natives have proven strangely susceptible to the diseases of civilized life, and trifling ailments, such as measles, whooping-cough, etc., acquire by their transplantation into this soil all the virulence of a fatal pestilence. Measles and whooping-cough, introduced in 1849, almost decimated the population; the mortality was excessive, almost every case terminating fatally. The ravages of smallpox, introduced in 1853, were none the less frightful. In the island of Oahu over fifteen thousand died, and the Marshal of the Islands informed me that he superintended the burial of ten thousand victims of this disease in Honolulu alone—more than one-half of its entire population."

That matters have not changed much for the better in this respect, an article by Dr. Burridge Foster, in the North American Review of September last, would seem to demonstrate. Dr. Foster says: "Leprosy up to 1849 was unknown in the Sandwich Islands, at which date it was introduced by two Chinese sailors, and the disease has spread so rapidly that at the present time nearly ten per cent of the Hawaiian natives are lepers."

Dr. Osier takes exception to these extreme views of the prevalence of the disease, but there seems to be no doubt that its ravages are very extensive. Although the leprosy bacillus was discovered by Hansen so long ago as 1874, our knowledge with regard to its pathology has advanced but little;

REPLY IS MADE

Demurrer of Defendant in the Big Stock Case.

Protest Against injunction—An Appeal Made—Heavy Guardianship Bond—Ruttmann Loses.

Saturday, November 19, 1898.

IN THE SUPREME COURT

Decision was rendered by Chief Justice Judd, Judge Whiting and A. S. Humphreys, Esq., in place of Frear, J., absent, in the matter of The Republic of Hawaii vs. George H. Ruttmann, exceptions from Circuit Court of Fourth Circuit. The defendant was tried and convicted at the July term this year, held at Honokaa, under an indictment charging him with attempt to murder the new-born child of his wife, Pauline Ruttmann, also charging him as accessory before the fact to Pauline Ruttmann in an attempt by her to murder her said new-born child. The exceptions are overruled and the sentence of the lower court is affirmed. Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Dole for prosecution; Wilder, Wise & Wakefield and Paul Neumann for defendant.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Benjamin F. Dillingham and The Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, by their attorney, F. M. Hatch, have filed a demurrer in equity suit of John H. Soper and E. S. Valentine. The document may be briefly recapitulated in the following paragraphs:

(1) "That the complainants have not set out in their bill or attached thereto a copy of the contract or voucher upon which they found their claim.

(2) "That said bill is defective for want of parties, to wit, the parties to whom it is alleged the defendant corporation is about to issue and deliver the shares in question.

(3) "That complainants have a plain, adequate and complete remedy at law.

(4) "That the complainants have shown no sufficient or legal consideration to support the alleged undertaking on the part of the respondent, Benjamin F. Dillingham.

(5) "That the bill does not state facts such as would entitle the complainants to the relief prayed for in a court of equity or any relief."

The Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association, Limited, is going to appeal against the decision of the court in the action for damages of Harry Saylor for libel, in which a verdict of \$500 and costs were awarded, and have filed a bond for \$1000.

Guardian's bond in the sum of \$10,000, approved by Judge Perry, has been filed by Irene H. Brown, principal, and Alfred W. Carter, surely, in the matter of the guardianship of George H. Brown and Francis Hyde H. Brown, minors, and children of the first named, Irene H. Brown.

Judgment for the defendant for the recovery of costs, \$32.50, in the action of Kalua Kahaleau (w) vs. Kipahulu Sugar Company, a corporation, ejectment, has been issued by the Circuit Court.

William Larsen, one of the bondsmen in the W. J. Coon opium case, has filed an answer by his attorney, Charles Creighton, denying each and every allegation contained in plaintiff's complaint, and gives notice that in his defense he will rely on fraud. Illegality, release and payment.

In re Guardianship of Samuel H. K. Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett and Genevieve Dowsett, minors, heirs and children of James L. Dowsett, deceased, and Annie G. Dowsett, deceased, Judge Stanley has appointed J. M. Monsarrat guardian of the persons and property of Marion C. Dowsett and Genevieve Dowsett under a bond of \$3,500. The appointed is the cousin germain of the said minors.

An exception to the decision recently filed in the case of A. Mouritz vs. Elizabeth Cockett and Charles Cockett, overruling the demurrer of the defendants, has been allowed by Judge Perry.

In the divorce suit of Bell K. Rice Bailey vs. George H. Bailey, the defendant by his attorney, Lorin A. Thurston, has filed answer and agreed that the cause may come on for hearing at the November term.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Joseph Barros, forgery, was concluded. A true bill having been found against defendant on November 7th, the Court sentenced him to be imprisoned at hard labor for three months and to pay costs. The offense was the issuing of a valueless check for \$20.10 to one Sam Andrews, on the 27th day of September, 1898.

SAVING COAL.

If a load of coal is left out of doors, exposed to the weather—say a month, says a journal of science, it loses one-third of its heating quality. If a ton of coal is placed on the ground and left there, and another ton placed under a shed, the latter loses about twenty-five percent of its heating power, the former about forty-seven percent. Hence it is a great saving of coal to have it in a dry place, covered over and on all sides. The softer the coal the more heating power it loses, because the volatile and valuable constituents undergo a slow combustion.

LECTURERS.
Dr. Talmage is said to receive \$150 for a lecture, and sometimes \$1,000. He makes more money out of his lectures than any other man on the platform. Colonel Ingessoll's price is \$500, while Dr. McGlynn, Joseph Cook and others of the same rank of lecturers command from \$100 to \$150.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot-bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and sometimes cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your own doctor will explain this to you. He knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs. You may rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your cough.

Beware of worthless imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in two sizes.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Gaspard de Coligny "has went."

Police court business is very light these days.

Government offices will be closed on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cooke are spending this week on Kauai.

S. I. Shaw has purchased a Waikiki homestead out of the Pratt premises.

The Alger Light Artillery, U. S. V., left two men in the military hospital here.

It is rumored that Col. Jas. Sherwood took \$58,000 in cash to Manila with him.

Contractor John Onderkirk is to build a handsome home for G. P. Wilder at Punahoa.

A placard at the Y. M. C. A. announces that carpenters can be directed to employment.

The New York First provost guard is very much in evidence day and night, but has light duty.

Arthur Johnstone, Government Food Inspector and Analyst, has just recovered from a siege of illness.

Wm. Savidge is completing a new cottage in Waikiki and will soon take up his residence on the beach.

E. O. Hall & Son have on hand a large supply of Kakaoak and rock salt and will supply in quantities to suit.

Adelaide Cabral, a Portuguese child, was so badly burned on Saturday morning that she died in a short time.

At last accounts Billy Eassie was building a cabin in the Klondike and getting ready for the winter campaign.

W. H. Hoogs will be a passenger on the Kona steamer this morning on a visit to his coffee plantation near Kaiula.

H. F. Wichman is exhibiting a choice selection of fine pottery and china, suitable for Christmas presents.

Hawaiian Gazette Company employees are organizing an amateur athletic club and will soon have a field day.

Dr. Maxwell has been very busily engaged in preparing a number of reports for the annual meeting of the planters.

A toothsome line of delicacies for the thanksgiving dinner are being carried by J. T. Waterhouse. See list in advertisement.

U. S. Engineers are still engaged in the construction of barracks on the Kapabulu road for the housing of the First New York.

A big luau is to be given on the 28th inst., by the Hui Kaiakina. There will be offered for sale throughout the islands 8,000 tickets.

At Waianae on Saturday night next there will be given a farewell social and dance to Dr. Sinclair, who has proven highly satisfactory as a professor.

At close of the luau there will be a bazaar at St. Louis College grounds on December 3d. There will be a luau from 12 noon to 2 p. m., then two hours of fair and the whole to close with a luau from 4 to 6.

Church Luau and Fair.

A number of the prominent native Hawaiian ladies connected with the Roman Catholic Cathedral Congregation are preparing a fine entertainment for the starting of a fund for a church or mission in Kalib. These ladies will give a luau and bazaar at St. Louis College grounds on December 3d. There will be a luau from 12 noon to 2 p. m., then two hours of fair and the whole to close with a luau from 4 to 6.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

AND,

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

BELGIC NOV. 26 CITY OF PEKING

COPTIC DEC. 6 GAELIC

CITY OF PEKING DEC. 22 CHINA

GAELIC DEC. 31 DORIC

1898 JAN. 14 NIPPON MARU.....

1899 JAN. 6

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FIRST ON HAWAII

Maj. Sague Makes a Speech to People of Hilo.

COMPLAINS OF HONOLULU

"We Were Not Fairly Treated" Talks of Bad Reports—Volcano Trip—A Little Rain

NOT TREATED FAIRLY

"After the 200 men of the First New York who are visiting Hawaii had been feasted at Hilo, they were addressed on the behalf of citizens by Rev. J. A. Cruzan. The reply by Major Sague, printed in the Herald, was as follows:

"Hilo is all right. When we were in San Francisco the boys had a continual round of feeding. While there we had reports that the good people of Honolulu had opened their arms to the boys in blue and that next to doing his share of eating each officer was expected to acknowledge this courtesy in a speech. Unless I am given ample time to write them out my impromptu speeches are not always a success, so I prepared one and had it typewritten. Then I committed it to memory—and there it has been ever since. Let me say on behalf of this detachment of the First New York Volunteers that since passing out of the Golden Gate, Hilo is the only place where they have felt at home, it is the only place they have been where cordiality has been expressed by word and deed. I do not think we were fairly treated in Honolulu by the press or the public. We were shunned as if we had been suffering from the plague. The contrast between your good selves and those who make up the Honolulu community is too great for me to reckon. If you had found our men to be all that some of the newspapers in Honolulu would lead you to believe we would not be here today enjoying this bountiful repast, we come to investigate and while, as the reverend gentleman has said, Hilo may not have a key to offer us you have the key to our hearts and our men will show by their actions that they appreciate your kindness and are worthy. We came with fear in our hearts because we felt that you had judged us according to the reports, and when you heard that 200 New York soldiers were coming to Hilo we thought you would picture the landing of that number of thieves, thugs and pickpockets in your midst. We are satisfied from your reception of us that you did nothing of the sort. The boys will remember it and in the 600 or 800 letters which leave the camp and go to the relatives and friends in the Empire state the praises of Hilo and Hilo people will be sung. On behalf of the boys who are here let me thank you all for your generous treatment."

HEALTH OF COMMAND
(Hilo Tribune)

The hospital is now about up to the limit of its accommodations. With the three new patients who arrived yesterday from the Volcano (members of the First New York) there are eighteen patients, ten of whom are soldiers. Each room of the Victoria annex has two patients from the troops. It is a rather peculiar circumstance that American soldiers should be the first to occupy a hospital erected in honor of the Queen of England.

AT THE VOLCANO

The troops reached the Volcano at 1:20 p.m. last Wednesday. The weather was delightful and warm. Snow was visible on the mountain in the early morning but the sun soon melted it. Captain Sague on to Hilo immediately for the band instruments and the band gave a concert at the Volcano House.

RATHER WET

Ralph H. Sargent, New York, in Hilo Tuesday night found the town in a state of semi-hysteria. At 10 o'clock he and his party found themselves unable to depart on the long miles tramp but to wait for the good city of Hilo in which they had so royally treated since their arrival.

About this time the King of the Elements opened up his reservoir and the Hilo water supply reservoirs were the result.

It was not until noon that the rain began and then it continued for several hours. The men marched through Mr. Kennedy's plantation carrying us to observe the condition of the ground. A great deal of the command were from New York, where a large percentage of the manufacture of sugar, cotton, and tobacco was engaged in the work of the plantation.

About five in the afternoon the entire town in torrents crossed the entire command. The march was continued however and though all were wet to the skin enthusiasm ran high and every appearance of Major Sague who

frequently went among the men to see how they stood the march, was the signal for cheers and a storm of applause such as only soldiers can give.

While tramping along in the rain not infrequently were remarks of this nature heard: "Say, fellows, don't mind the rain, remember Saturday's good time;" "Give me Hilo with its rain, to Honolulu with its sunshine;" "Say, boys, I would like to spend the rest of my military experience in Hilo, we can walk the streets without meeting with scornful glances from Tom, Dick and Harry," etc.

NOTES

The troops left the Volcano for Hilo Saturday morning last at 8 o'clock. Will reach Hilo on Monday.

The camp which the soldiers established at the Volcano was named Major Sague Camp.

On Friday morning the entire command went in light marching order down to the Volcano, where they spent the day sight-seeing.

On Thanksgiving day, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy of Waiakea, will entertain Major Sague's command in a body at a big luau, to be given in a lanai at the plantation. Mr. Kennedy never does things by halves, and the "feed" will include all the accessories of a first-class Hawaiian luau, with the addition of all the roast turkey the boys can eat. Major Sague accepted the invitation of Mr. Kennedy, for himself and his command.

Captain Sague has received his commission as major in the First New York.

Private Oliver, of the First Regiment band, was not well enough to leave for the Volcano with the band. He is being cared for by Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Shaw.

THEIR OWN LAND**Something of the Country of the Galicians.****Location-Soil-Seasons-Resources**
People Are in Classes-The Peasants.

In view of the recent importation of Galician laborers, and the difficulties experienced with them on the plantations, the following description of their native country, quoted verbatim from Johnson's Universal Cycloedia, New York, Appleton & Co., 1897, may prove of interest to many:

"Galicia, a province of Austria, consisting of the old territories of Galicia, Lodomeria, Auschwitz, Zator and Cracow, and divided into two Governmental districts, Lemberg and Cracow. It is bounded S. by Hungary, from which it is separated by the Carpathians; E. and N. by Russia and Poland, toward which it has no natural boundaries, except in some places where the Dniester and the Vistula make the line of demarcation. The surface is a terrace, through which the Carpathian mountains gradually sink into the great East European plain. The soil is fertile, but the climate is cold—long winters with deep snow and short, hot summers. Grain, flax, hemp and hops are grown, but the grape will not ripen. Fine horses and excellent cattle are reared and the forests are stocked with deer and wolves. Of minerals, iron and rock-salt abound, the latter especially is of great importance. There is a class of nobles, who have warlike passions, a romantic temper, and elegant manners, and there is a peasantry rude, filthy, ignorant and intemperate. But there is no middle class, and there are no manufacturers and no merchants, except the Jews, who live in abject and miserable conditions, despised and ill-treated both by the peasantry and the nobility. In this unfortunate structure of society lay the possibility of the division of Poland; and since Galicia (in 1772) came to Austria it has made great advances in the track of modern civilization, in spite of the rebellions which have convulsed it, whose general character has been the murder of the nobility by the peasants. The Ruthenians are mostly Roman Catholics of Ruthenian rite. The Poles, Roman Catholics of the Latin rite, their number about equal. Area 30,307 square miles. Population (1890) 5,952,907 11,578,364.

The character and material conditions of these people are also described in another work of reference (American Encyclopedia) as follows:

The nobility are mostly of Polish descent, a vicious, warlike and adventurous race. The nobility and the peasants are nearly alike in origin and character. The Jews are hated and despised, though the peasants are largely dependent upon them. Eduna, agriculture and industry are backward, wealth scarce and resources few and meager."

THE FIRST PLASTER

A piece of flannel fomented with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected part is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more pleased with the prompt relief than others have been made a burden which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale at all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LIFE ON MAUI**Arrest of a Cabin Boy a Walku Sensation.****WORK ON A PLANTATION****Flume Line—Grinding—Visitors. A New Road Praised—Recently Arrived Attorneys.****(Special Correspondence.)**

MAUI, November 19.—Carl Kibler, a cabin boy recently deserted from the brig Lurline lying in Kahului harbor. Kibler did not conceal himself on shore but simply refused to go back to the ship, alleging ill-use on the voyage down from San Francisco. He was taken into custody by request of Consular Agent Dickens and has been confined in Wailuku since Wednesday, the 16th. Kibler is between twenty and thirty years of age.

Wailuku plantation is erecting a large permanent flume from the mill to Wailuku. About 600 feet has already been completed, beginning at the Wailuku end. Smaller portable flumes will be connected with the large one. Wailuku mill begins grinding the first week in December.

Mr. Samuel Alexander and family of Oakland are guests of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Haiku. Maui people have been congratulating Mr. C. H. Dickey. He has recently become a grandfather.

The new road from Kula to Ulupakua is a success. A carriage drawn by a pair of horses made the distance from Makawao post office to Ulupakua, twenty miles in four hours, on Thursday, the 17th. The new road is much less stony than the old.

This afternoon, Mrs. Harry A. Baldwin of Hamakuaokopio gives a lunch party in honor of Miss Grace Dickey of Haiku.

The two new counsellors at law in Wailuku are doing well. Lawyer Coke is partner of John Richardson, Esq., and Lawyer Robertson has an office in the post office building. Each has a kamaaina as office clerk. Noah Aluli is with Coke and Manuel Ross, Jr. with Robertson.

Tuesday, the 15th, Inspector-General Townsend took the Kinai at Makena for Hilo. He was in Hana when he received news of the serious illness of his wife in Hilo.

Saturday the 12th, the houses and land of Charles A. Schneider, deceased, sold at public auction on the premises at Kuiaha, Makawao for \$493. Other effects brought \$267.

Sunday the 13th, the steamer Helene, brought 500 tons of coal into Kahului.

The same day, the schooner H. C. Wright, Olsen master, arrived in Kahului seventeen days from San Francisco. She was very heavily loaded above her water line. She had the very weighty machinery for the new nine-roller mill at Pala in addition to general merchandise for the two Makawao plantations.

Today the 19th, the schooner Milledred, Tindinen master, departed for the Coast in ballast.

Weather—Cooler, with light showers of frequent occurrence.

REV. J. USBORNE.**He Wrote Strongly of Local Church Contention.**

The Rev. John Usborne, incumbent of St. Clement's Chapel at Punahoa, while attending the Episcopal convention recently held in Washington, addressed the committee upon the causes of the lamentable dissensions in the Anglican Church of Honolulu in 1872. He lays a great deal of the blame at the door of the Bishop. A few passages from his letter as published by the American press follow:

The law governing the conduct of the clergy or laity has been the Bishop's own will and there has been no appeal from his decisions. The Bishop controls both the synod and the board of trustees through the power of his controlling all church funds, thereby making these bodies his creatures.

The church in 1870 was almost unanimous in its petition to his lordship to resign stating at its reason for such request that neither peace, harmony nor church extension were possible under his rule. Clergymen have been disgraced publicly disgraced or dismissed without warning or form of trial, whilst innocent as any man attending this contention and there has been no appeal. Elderess Phoebe, of S. Andrews' Priory on her death bed, refused the Bishop admission to her chamber pleading to be allowed to die in peace and the lives of the remaining members of the church were better than pleased with the prompt relief.

Clarke's B. 41 PILLS are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 40, each, of the Canadian and Patent Medicine Company, Liverpool, England. The Lincoid and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

degradation in the eyes of the world and is a scandal upon religion. The head of the church is constantly being held up to scorn and ridicule by the public press, which reflects upon the church members. A great many of the people have united themselves with the dissenting bodies to avoid scandal, but a greater number refuse to attend or recognize any church until this reproach is removed."

City of Columbia.

Nothing has as yet been done toward paying off the men on the broken-down City of Columbia now lying in Hilo harbor and the sailors are becoming dissatisfied. Their contracts expire on the 23d inst. and at that time they may take orders on the company for their pay and receive their discharge from the Consular agent there, says the Herald. There is some objection to this plan as by it they release the ship to take chances on getting their pay from the owners in Seattle. Their action will depend upon the word received from the Consul-General in Honolulu. The small boats belonging to the steamer have been prohibited landing at the bridge landing and hereafter they will probably use the one in Waiakea river or the Government boat landing. Altogether the officers and men of the steamer are not having an enjoyable time.

FIRST SNOW.**How White the Mountain Looks From the Plain.**

EDITOR P. C. A.—From our camp which is a short distance from Naalehu we saw, yesterday morning, on the south slope of Mauna Loa about halfway between Pohaku, Hanalei, and what appears to be the south ledge of the crater of Mokuawoewoe, the first snow of the season. When I noticed it the heat on the arid plain on which for the present our tent is pitched was intense and the stillness absolute, not a sound was to be heard but the burring of the tireless yellow jacket and the braying of a distant mule. We warmly wished the snow near enough to cool the temperature.

Mauna Loa is wonderful. At 5 a.m. she looks cold and majestic; soon after a beautiful rosy light covers her with a mantle; this gradually disappears and at 8:15 one or two clouds begin to gather on her sides and soon she is adorned with a cloudy coronet, after which she wears a thick veil, until late in the afternoon. She is indeed "A thing of beauty and a joy forever." D. E.

Kipapaek, Kau, Hawaii, November 12, 1898

Robbers Abut.

George Patterson, the hackman, reports that a few evenings ago, while driving on the Waikiki road in a phaeton he was called upon to halt. Instead of complying, he struck his driving horse with the whip and left the would-be robbers standing in the road.

An Eastern lady, a tourist, says that one afternoon last week her purse was taken from her by three men in Kapiolani park, and that she was threatened with violence if she made any outcry. The lady declined to report the affair at the police station for reason that she did not wish to have her name used.

A young man about town, a prominent Hawaiian, was held up recently. His pockets were searched and his whole cargo of coin, amounting to but 35 cents, was taken. This was in Queen street.

DISTRESSED HAVANA

HAVANA, November 9.—Illness and starvation will continue their work of death among the poor of Havana. The direst misery prevails in every direction, and the necessity for an organized system of relief was never more urgent than at present.

Trade is at a standstill, owing to the uncertainty regarding the introduction of the new tariff. Employment is difficult to obtain, and there is almost a complete cessation of municipal work.

The injunction papers prepared for Bishop Alfred Willis, a few days ago and given in synopsis in this paper, reached the prelate on Saturday.

Down Again

in price is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own. Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it affected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." Mrs. CARIE WEBER, Lompoc, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25¢.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood, publicly in court, Dr. J. Collis Browne, was declared the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he is granted to say it had been aware of. See Times, July 12, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which removes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, recommends ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapid

FLAG IN PARIS

an actual fact that no one seemed to know where the remains of this noble and famous man had been placed. I hunted for days, was aided by many volunteers and paid men. Mr. Reid communicated officially with the Government and we learned that his inquiry was being referred from one bureau to another.

"About the middle of May all of us were well nigh in despair. One day I ran across a genuine young American who was married to a Frenchwoman. He was from San Francisco, but was at home enough in Paris and with the language to be a very successful professional guide. Well, he knew where Lafayette's grave was—said a man from Chicago with a Baltimore bride had given him \$100 to find it a week before. He started to describe the location, but I took him right along with me.

"The tomb, very simply inscribed, was in a small cemetery in one of the most interesting sections or districts of old Paris. Near it was a still smaller cemetery where there had been interred 1,300 victims of the Reign of Terror. This was told in a few lines on a weather-beaten sign over the broken gate. Overlooking both these burial grounds was a convent made famous in a novel by Victor Hugo. One could study in that vicinity for months.

"May 30 was now an impracticable date for the ceremony and we fixed upon July 4. There was quite a gathering, though there was no intent to make it a general affair. The Americans present outnumbered the French.

We raised the stars and stripes and fired a salute. Then my men stacked arms and fell out. The color sergeant laid his flag on top of the rifles. The sister and niece of M. Lafayette, who were dressed in black, walked over to the line of arms and gently lifting a fold of Old Glory kissed it reverently. That was a superb and real tribute to the United States—sweet and simple—and all of us were affected.

"M. Lafayette's speech was a success beyond our most sanguine hopes, excepting perhaps the very last sentence.

"He spoke of our country and his own; of our immortal forefather and of his own great ancestor; of our president and his president; of Mr. Reid and myself and of the occasion. Then came his peroration and his accident from lack of practice with English. As nearly as I can recall, he said:

"It is peculiarly fitting that this recognition of the worthy son of such a thriving, busy Republic as France has become, should be at the hands of citizens of that great model and time-tried Republic, that country of brave and brilliant and generous men, that country of such grand institutions and complete liberty, that country which leads the entire world in the march of scientific, mechanical and intellectual—intellectual—ah—ah go' head."

"Captain Cochrane's speech was a success beyond our most sanguine hopes, excepting perhaps the very last sentence.

"He spoke of our country and his own; of our immortal forefather and of his own great ancestor; of our president and his president; of Mr. Reid and myself and of the occasion. Then came his peroration and his accident from lack of practice with English. As nearly as I can recall, he said:

"That young fellow is the complete ideal of a living Bertie Cecil, stepped from Ouida's 'Under Two Flags.' He's a Britisher, was educated as a barrister, enlisted as a bluejacket, became a marine and was with me in Paris. He is capable a commission."

Capt. Cochrane had a detail of thirty-two United States marines at the Eiffel Tower exposition. I asked him what sort of a showing they made with samples of the other armies and navies.

The captain now became unreserved,

frank and earnest.

"They were the best looking, best drilled, best dressed, best behaved, best paid, best fed and most intelligent lot of enlisted men there. Their allowance made them princes among their associates and I was proud of them and our country and its soldiery. Every wealthy American who saw them made them a present. They were in clover all the time and had furlough and half a dozen honorable mentions in orders when they came home. I have a picture of the company, taken at the grave of Lafayette.

ED. T.

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS.

Too Much Coffee, But Island Article Goes Well.
San Francisco, Nov. 7, 1898.

Hawaiian Coffee.—Since our last circular, Oct. 7th, we have to report arrivals of 229 bags and sales about 1,100 bags. Stocks today in first hands are 1,218 bags.

Sales reported as follows:

15 bags fancy washed.....17 @ 17 $\frac{1}{4}$
62 bags prime washed.....@ 17 c
300 bags prime washed.....15 @ 16 c
175 bags good washed.....14 @ 14 $\frac{1}{4}$
645 bags current quality.....@ 13 $\frac{1}{4}$
22 bags current quality (sour beans).....@ 12 c

We quote.

Fancy washed Hawaiian..15 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Prime washed Hawaiian...@ 16 c
Good washed Hawaiian..14 @ 14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Current quality Hawaiian 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c

These quotations are nominal and prices on forced sales would be at least two cents less, this is not due to lack of quality of Hawaiian Coffee but to the world's weak market for all kinds of Coffee.

Immense surplus stocks are being held and if present conditions hold, lower prices must result, at the same time there is always hope for producers from the fact that the world's stocks in second hands (roasters) is small and any advance in Coffee causes by failure in crop of any large producer like Brazil would cause stocks to disappear and an advance in prices.

OTIS, M'ALLISTER & CO.

In 1887 Mr. Thomas McIntosh of Allentown, Tenn., had an attack of dysentery which became chronic. "I was treated by the best physicians in East Tennessee without a cure," says Dr. Williams. "Finally I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using about twelve bottles I was cured sound and well." For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

"Mr. Reid was quite busy at this time and assigned me to executive work, which included enlistment of a committee of prominent Americans. This was no trouble at all. Then, about May 5, I set out by myself to have a look at the grave of Lafayette and mark a line of march and parade position.

"It was a most astonishing thing but

OIL IS THE BEST

Many Trials of Its Use in Calming the Sea.

Complete Subjugation of Troubled Waters—Record of Experiments. Failure of Soapsuds.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Captain H. Gathemani of the North German Lloyd steamship Oldenburg has just made public the result of a series of experiments with oil and soapsuds in quieting the sea in the vicinity of the ship during a storm.

He began his experiments in December, 1897, on a voyage from Baltimore to Bremen, and used a vegetable or whale oil to good advantage. He allowed the oil to drop from a series of buckets arranged in the bow of the ship. The wind at the time was west-northwest, with a very rough sea. The speed of the ship was about 12½ knots, the temperature of the air was 48 degrees Fahrenheit and of the sea 57 degrees. Presently the waves, which had been breaking over the ship, became remarkably quiet, and the sea within several hundred yards of the ship became calm. The captain used about two and one-half pounds of oil in an hour during his experiment. He was very much gratified at the result.

In January, 1898, the captain began trying soapsuds. The mixture consisted of fifteen pounds of green soap and forty pounds of sweet water, and as in the case of the oil, buckets were used, from which the soapsuds dropped into the ocean. The wind was north by west, the speed of the ship over 12 knots and the temperature of the air and sea about the same as in the experiment with the oil. The soapsuds could be plainly seen floating on the surface of the water until a wave struck them and then they quickly disappeared. No quieting effect was noticeable on the sea, however, and when the buckets were empty they were quickly filled with oil and presently the sea again became calm.

Captain Gathemani reports that he has experimented with soapsuds several times during his voyages this year, but never found them efficacious and always resorted to oil with good results.

PISTOL RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—The world's ten-shot pistol record was broken in this city yesterday by C. H. Taylor of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. Mr. Taylor made the limit score of 100. He placed ten consecutive shots within a three-and-one-third-inch bullseye at fifty-one and one-half yards. The previous record, which has stood since 1888, was 99, by E. J. Darlington of Wilmington, Del.

The Cause of Dyspepsia.

From the Republican, Scranton, Penn.

The primary cause of dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements of the blood.

Afterwards Capt. Cochrane told of witnessing a Russian coronation and his recital of seeing two men guillotined in Paris gave me more thrills than several legal hangings and a half dozen lynchings I saw when I was a boy in the Rocky Mountain country.

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"It was a most astonishing thing but

BEAUTIFUL SKIN
Hands and Hair Produced by
CUTICURA SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Sold throughout the world. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston. British depots: F. NEWTON & SONS, London. "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

...DEALERS IN....

Fertilizer Materials!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S
TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stmr. Belgic
and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

The Salt Making Season

is about over, but that does not mean that we are out of SALT or even short. Our Kakaako Works turned out a larger crop than they ever have in the past and we have a big supply to run us till next Spring, when the works start up again.

We have also just received a good shipment of ROCK SALT and can furnish you anything from a 5-pound lump up to a ton or more. Every stable or pasture should have a lump of this salt in it if you wish to keep your stock healthy.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND

MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.

WILHELMIA OF MAGDEBURG INSUR-

ANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

PIANO HAS GONE

Gift Instrument Shipped to Bishop Home.

Sent By Steamer Lehua—Progress in Arranging Concert-Star Attractions.

The new piano, stool and cover, for the Bishop Home for Girls, Kalaupapa, Molokai, was sent up yesterday on the steamer Lehua, by the Bergstrom Music Company, and there will be a happy sight when the instrument is moved into its new home. The entertainment for funds to pay for the new piano will take place as mentioned before, on Thursday evening, December 1st, at Progress Hall. So far, the greatest success has been met with by Wray Taylor in arranging the program for this worthy object. The ladies who have kindly consented to sing are: Mrs. H. C. Austin and Miss Frederika Nolte. Mrs. Emma Chamberlain-Mead will play a violin solo, and Miss Cartwright gives a recitation. Chaplain Karl Schwartz will sing and a violincello soloist to be played by Harold Mott-Smith, the artist. It is to be hoped that the renowned taro patch quartette will give one number, and if this catches their individual eyes, please telephone acceptance to the Advertiser office. There is some assurance that a harp and mandolin duet will be on the program. The ladies and gentlemen of the Amateur orchestra will present two numbers. Of course there has always to be an end to a program, and on this occasion the end man will be the effervescent Alex. St. M. Mackintosh, who will render one of his latest humorous songs, and guarantee that every one in the audience will go home in the best of spirits. Mr. Mackintosh will have charge of the corps of ushers. The Princess Kaiulani and Harold M. Sewall each purchased ten tickets yesterday. The date and object of this entertainment should be kept in mind.

A Lively Runaway.

A dray outfit belonging to the Peter High & Company plaining mill made panic on Smith, King and Nuuanu streets yesterday. The horses became thoroughly frightened and ran most wildly. A Chinese cabman had to do some tall whipping to get out of the way and save his rig. The dray was finally landed between an electric light pole and a brick building. Both horses were badly bruised and were at once taken away for treatment.

Sons of St. George.

The Sons of St. George held their annual meeting for the election of officers last evening. Mr. R. A. Jordan was elected as president, Rev. Alex Mackintosh as vice-president and George S. Harris, Jr. as secretary. Trustees to fill two vacancies R. A. Jordan, and Hiram I. Platt. Four minor offices will be filled by the president. Mr. S. C. V. Turner will be messenger. In two weeks from today the officers will be installed. The society is in a flourishing condition.

With the Officers.

Routine business was transacted last evening at a meeting of the officers of the N. G. H. It was reported that there were ample funds on hand to pay all expenses of the ball given to the officers of the First New York

The Makee Sugar Company of Kauai bid in 44½ acres of land sold by J. F. Brown for the Government yesterday at the upset price of \$500.

Announcement.

—♦♦♦—

THOMAS G. THIRUMS BOOK STORE, in receipt of its supply of Holiday Goods, will have its Christmas opening as

Santa Claus' Headquarters

ON FRIDAY NEXT, NOV 25TH

With the usual bewilderment—wiseable goods

—♦♦♦—

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL (anniversary number) will issue about Christmas time. All articles in preparation, advertisements or corrections of its, a feature for the coming issue, etc., etc., as early as possible.

6-2-2622 1

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KUHALA SUGAR COMPANY will hold their ANNUAL MEETING on Monday, November 21, 1898, at 2 p.m. at the office of Castle & Cooke, Ltd. W. A. BOWEN, Secretary Honolulu, Nov. 9, 1898 5071-2019

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday November 18.
Stmr. Mazama, Gregory 13 hrs. from Koloa.
Schr. Waialua, Nelson, 30 hrs. from Hanalei.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, 18 hrs. from Kailua, 8 hrs. from Lahaina.
Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, 4½ hrs. from Punaluu, 860 bags rice, Hyman Bros.
Stmr. Lehua, Bennet, from Molokai.
Saturday, November 19.
Stmr. Lehua, Bennet, 6 hrs. from Kaunakakai.
Stmr. Helene, Macdonald, 18 hrs. from Hamakua.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa.
Stmr. Iwa, George, 15 hrs. from Maheka.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, 30 hrs. from Hilo.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle 6 hrs. from Waimea.
Gas. schr. Malolo, Sase, fishing cruise.

Sunday, November 20.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Waimea.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 14 hrs. from Kahului.

Monday, November 21.
Am sohr. Yosemite, Anderson, 24 days from Tacoma; 1,775 tons coal to Allen & Robinson.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, November 18.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Honokaa.
Am. Stmr. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, Yokohama.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Lahaina.
Am. bk. Amelia, Willer, Port Townsend, in ballast.

Am. schr. A. M. Baxter, Marshall, Port Townsend, in ballast.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimea.

Saturday, November 19.
Stmr. Mazama, Gregory, Makaweli, U. S. T. S. Newport, Saunders, Manila.

Stmr. Iwa, George, Waialua.

Sunday, November 20.
Am. schr. Allen A. Schage, Aberdeen in ballast.

Monday, November 21.
Schr. Concord, Harris, Kaunakakai.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimea.

ISLAND PORTS.

HILO—Arrived, Nov 14, bk. Annie Johnson 18 days from San Francisco.
KAHULUI—Sailed, Nov. 19, schr. Mildred, for the coast. Arrived, Nov. 13, schr. H. C. Wright 17 days from San Francisco.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Bennington, Taussig, cruise, Nov. 8.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Ger. ship H. F. Glade, Haeslop, Bremen, Oct. 6.

Br. ship Alburgh, Jones, Philadelphia, Oct. 26.

Br. ship Westgate, Neville, Newcastle, Oct. 30.

Am. bk. Sea King, Wallace, Nanaimo, Oct. 30.

Am. bk. C. B. Kenny, Anderson, Nanaimo, Nov. 3.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colley, Hilo, Nov. 4.

Am. bktm. S. G. Wilder, McNeill, San Francisco, Nov. 5.

Am. bktm. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, Nov. 6.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, Nov. 10.

Am. ship Occidental, Bennett, Departure Bay, Nov. 10.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, Port Gamble, Nov. 11.

Am. sloop Volante, Allen, San Francisco, Nov. 11.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, Nov. 12.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, San Francisco, Nov. 13.

Am. bktm. Echo, Woodside, Newcastle, Nov. 14.

Am. schr. Endeavor McAllen Port Townsend, Nov. 15.

Am. ship St. Francis, Winn Norfolk, Nov. 15.

Am. ship C. F. Sargent Haskell Tacoma, Nov. 16.

Am. bktm. Planter, Perry Layean Island, Nov. 16.

Nor. bk. Carrizel, Peterson Newcastle, Nov. 16.

Am. schr. Yosemite Anderson Tacoma Nov. 21.

Notice to Shipmasters

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant United States Navy

BORN

WEIGHT—At Honokaa November 7, 1898 to the wife of William Wright, a son

PASSAGERS.

Arrived.

From Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Nov. 18.—E. H. Smith, W. W. Williams, J. W. Bergstrom, J. H. Porteous, M. Sherman and wife, Sam Dowsett, Wong Nam, J. W. Hooper, Mrs. Wallace, J. Lyett, J. D. Parlin and two sons, Mrs. Sam Ames, Mrs. Kaho, J. A. Kumale, W. J. Kane, Mrs. Ward, C. W. Achil, wife and son, J. Cooper, Dr. Atcherly, J. J. Dias, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Kupaha, Mr. Shiblyama, Rev. Kapu, M. De Coto and wife, Mrs. L. Achong and son, Mrs. Telles.

From Koloa, per stmr. Mazama, Nov. 18.—S. Lesser, Wm. Thompson.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Nov. 20.—C. B. Wells, S. T. Alexander, E. Moller and wife, E. Vander Neilen, W. T. Robinson, O. B. Stillman, H. F. Ruggles, Miss H. K. Ward, T. B. Walker, P. Besser, Mrs. E. Jackson, Ellen Makiona, J. Dunn, R. Strauch, J. S. Barra, J. J. Drummond, A. N. Kepokal, W. Berlowitz, Ah Chew, Al Ming, S. Ahmi, M. McCann, H. Sharpe, J. Lindsay.

From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr. Kinau, Nov. 19.—Geo. H. Robertson, Mrs. H. P. Milliken, Miss M. D. Haynett, Miss Billrough, Miss M. L. Chancey, P. Peck and wife, Miss Stella Peck, Miss Emily Peck, Miss Mabel Peck, K. Hoshina and servant, L. Turner, H. Gehr, Miss F. McTigue, E. Hartman, T. Murata, Miss May Pearce, Miss Ellen Pearce, David Richards, L. Akaka, Mrs. L. Akaka, H. C. Vida, Jas. Bright, Miss Lily Mitchell, E. C. Bond, A. B. Naone, W. Lawrence, M. J. Freitas, E. R. Hendry.

From Kapaa per stmr. James Makee, Nov. 19.—I. Rubenstein, Bob Foster, J. C. Axtell.

From Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Nov. 20.—Dr. Howard, W. H. Conley, Mrs. Geo. Ewart, Miss Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. Sheba, Geo. Fairchild, Mr. Lynch, Nakayama, J. Naleimale.

From Waimea, per stmr. Mikahala, Nov. 20.—H. M. von Holt, G. Opfergelt, N. Lyman.

Departed.

For Honokaa, per stmr. Noeau, Nov. 18.—J. F. O'Neil, D. Conway.

For Koloa, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Nov. 18.—J. S. Lynch, M. B. Fernandes, Chas. Cook and wife.

For Yokohama, per stmr. Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 17—W. G. de Coligny, Mrs. R. M. Todd.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, D. P. Lawrence.

For Kilaeua, per stmr. Waialeale, Nov. 21—Father Sylvester, H. R. Smythe.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The rice plantation at Punaluu is cleaned out.

The bark's S. C. Allen and Andrew Welch have finished discharging.

Walmea plantation will start grinding today to take off about 500 tons.

The gasoline fishing schooner Malolo will probably sail for Molokai tonight. She will take the lumber for the station on that island, one having been established at Lanai on her trip last week. The Malolo returns to this port about the end of the present week and will take on the fishing crew which is now being recruited and the big nets and other gear for deep sea fishing.

A return will be made about next Tuesday to the seining grounds and the end of next week will see fish on the Deep Sea Fishing Company's counters at the public market.

The island steamers sailing today are the steamer Kinau, Clarke, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe, Onomea and Hilo; Kaunakakai, for mail and passengers only, 10 a. m.; steamer Claudine, Cameron, for Lahaina, Hana, Kauluhi, Hamoa, Keanae, Kipahulu and Paiaha; 5 p. m.; steamer Mount Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau, 10 a. m.; schooner Mukulele, Townsend, for Hilo, at noon; steamer W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Nauwilli, Hanamanu, Kolos, Eleele, Makaweli, Kekaha and Waimea at 5 p. m.; steamer Mikahala, Thompson, for Makaweli at 5 p. m.

For further particulars, plan, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands
Oct. 18 1898. 2013

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, November 21st, at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at public auction at front entrance of Judiciary building, Honolulu:

44½ acres of land at Kamalomaloo, Kauai, Broken Gulch Land, about 3½ miles mauka of Government road.

Upset price, \$500.

Terms, Cash, U. S. Gold.

For full particulars, plan, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands
Oct. 18 1898. 2013

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, December 17th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of W. O. Aiken, Paia, Maui, will be sold at public auction under special conditions as to payments and improvements, the following lots in Nahuku tract, Kooau, Maui:

Lot 9, 95.26 acres, upset price \$333.41.

Lot 38, 108.25 acres, upset price, \$216.56

Lot 39, 48.45 acres, upset price, \$84.78

At the same time and place will be sold for cash 26 small lots and remnants of taro land in Kahakuloa valley, of from 1-30 to 1-4 acre each.

Upset price at rate of \$100 per acre.

For further particulars, plan, etc., apply at office of W. O. Aiken, Paia, or at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands
2021-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, December 12, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at Public Auction the lease of Government Lot No. 19, situated at the corner of Front and Shipman streets, Block "B," Hilo, Hawaii.